

THE KEY TO VICTORY
IN 1943-- by Wm. Z. Foster

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NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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Daily Worker

SOVIETS RETAKE 3 BIG BASES

Murray Offers Aid in Transit

President Philip Murray of the CIO yesterday wrote an "open letter" to Mayor LaGuardia offering to join in a renewed effort to reach a "peaceful and satisfactory adjustment" of the city's dispute with the Transport Workers Union.

The CIO head, charging Chairman John H. Delaney with failure to conduct negotiations in good faith, backed fully the proposal of the Transport Workers Union for renewed negotiations or arbitration.

Mr. Murray's letter follows:

Dear Mr. Mayor:

You and I entered into an agreement in June, 1941, which declared that "the City and the Board of Transportation would engage in negotiations with the Transport Workers Union upon matters of wages, hours, grievances and working conditions to the same extent and in the same manner contemplated and provided for" in the then existing labor agreements.

More than six months ago the Transport Workers Union submitted to the Board of Transportation a "Four-Point Victory Program calling for:

(1) A general wage increase in sufficient to absorb increases in the cost of living in accordance with the formula adopted by the National War Labor Board in the "Little Steel" case; the raising of sub-standard wages to a living wage level; and the elimination of inequalities in rates of pay for identical work.

(2) Improvement of working conditions by revising working rules.

(3) Union security based on voluntary maintenance of membership in accordance with the formula of the National War Labor Board in the "Little Steel" case.

(4) The establishment of a labor-management committee with a view to achieving maximum utilization of New York City's transit facilities in the Nation's war effort.

This is a program that impressed me as being eminently fair and reasonable; for it asked the Board of Transportation to grant its 32,000 employees only that which the National War Labor Board declared all American workers to be entitled to. Moreover, it commanded itself to me as a program which would enable New York City's Transit System to make its maximum contribution to the Nation's war effort by maintaining the morale and increasing the efficiency and productivity of the employees.

I was, therefore, shocked when I learned that, after only two conferences, John H. Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation, rejected every one of the Union's requests. At your suggestion I met with Mr. Delaney on October 20th, and after a conference which lasted almost two hours, I came away with the distinct im-

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Ala. Miners Reply To Anti-FDR Threat

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Alabama iron ore miners, organized in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, took action today to defend President Roosevelt's policies against poll tax disruptors. The miners, both Negro and white, sent \$516 to Washington today for Democratic Party finances, with a message to President Roosevelt, saying that the workers were with him, though the politicians might desert him.

The miners, through their union, were answering the threats of George T. McCorvey, state Democratic chairman, who recently notified National Chairman, Edward T. Flynn, that it was "utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum" in Alabama for Democratic Party finances, because of the Administration's "handling of the Negro situation."

'Daily' Fights for My People, Unionist Says

The Daily Worker fights "valiantly" for the rights of the Negro people, championing the unity of the American people, Negro and white, according to Lyndon Henry, manager of Local 88, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO. Mr. Henry, outstanding Negro trade unionist, declared:

"As a Negro trade unionist, I read the Daily Worker regularly because it valiantly fights for the rights of my people. The Daily Worker is a champion of the unity of the American people, Negro and white, for winning the war and winning the peace."

Housewives Sore at Milk Price Boost



In his grocery store at 178 Second Ave. Mr. H. Kleinman, sells quart milk to two customers. Housewives on the East Side neighborhood yesterday protested the increased price of milk. The higher the price of milk, the less milk will be available for low-income families, they said. They want the new increase rescinded. Kleinman, a retailer, gets no part of the increase. It all goes to the dealer.

Legislature Opens Today

By Mac Gordon

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The New

York state legislature, second most important legislative body in the nation, goes into session at noon today. The main point on the order of business is the message of the governor, to be delivered by Governor Dewey.

It is not expected that this message will be all-inclusive, as were those delivered by Governor Lehman in the past. But it will doubtless say enough to indicate the direction the new Republican administration will take. There has been considerable uncertainty on capital hill here regarding that direction.

The message is expected to center on problems of war production, taxation and the budget. Among the problems discussed at party conferences today were:

(1) Emergency legislation to permit assignment of out-of-state doctors to practice in New York communities which have lost their doctors to the armed services;

(2) Broadening of last year's post war program to provide a backlog of public projects;

(3) The state budget, which Republican leaders are trying to cut, at the expense of education and relief;

(4) Reapportionment, to make more equal legislative representation, which now heavily favors the rural districts. Considerable struggle is expected on this issue.

Caucuses of both parties were scheduled to meet last night. With all officers of the last session expected to be redesignated this year.

Schools to Mark Haym Salomon Day

Superintendent of Schools, John E. Wade called upon the principals of the city's schools to ceremoniously observe today as "Haym Salomon Day" in compliance with Mayor LaGuardia's proclamation. It was announced by the Board of Education yesterday. Salomon was an outstanding Jewish leader in the American Revolution.

Superintendent Wade called upon school officials to utilize school assemblies for informing New York's youth of Salomon's heroic role and contribution in securing American democracy.

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Fear Fuel Crisis In City Cold Snap

By Louise Mitchell

Speaking to housewives about one to two cents increase in milk is like setting a match to kerosene. East Side mothers and wives are unanimous in their condemnation of the unjustified price increase and disturbed because it will mean poorer health and less fighting spirit.

Usually shy in making public statements, housewives yesterday spoke with a lump in their throats through anger and worry. A summary of spontaneous comments included such phrases as "It's a crime," "what are we fighting for," and "what can we do?"

The new increase in unfair to poor children," Mrs. Bertha Snyder said. "They stopped penny milk in the school my child goes to and now they increase the price in the stores. Frankly, mothers don't like it. Their husbands' wages haven't gone up."

For the rich a penny more doesn't mean much but when you have to count every cent because everyday some other food is increased, this new price rise on milk is terrible," said a mother of four young children.

"As if we didn't know it. But milk is becoming a luxury. I used to say if I can't give my children meat at least I could give them

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They Called Him Yankel, The Crazy One; But Maybe It All Started in Berlin

By Michael Singer

Yankel, the crazy one, old, massive bearded nestling over a gigantic paunch, had made his rounds from house to house, garbage can to garbage can, filling his huge sack with papers, cans, odds and ends of dinner left overs and the weirdest assortment of worthless things anyone ever collected.

The children in this old East New York section loved Yankel. The adults tolerated him. Policemen never bothered him and the corner hash stands were always a haven for Yankel, when weary from his hours-on-trudge through the sordid routine of alleys and back yards, he would rest his tremendous frame

on the bumper of a cab.

Some said he was 100 years old. Some said he was 200. A few cynics thought he was no older than 50 and based their contention on his powerful build, his herculean grip, his seemingly endless reserve of stamina. No one ever remembered Yankel getting sick or missing a day on his rounds.

How did Yankel live? Where did he eat? Where did he sleep?

People now are asking these things as if suddenly the answers had become very important.

For early yesterday the grocery store man had told his customers that Yankel hadn't been seen that morning. In the afternoon the rumor had spread. Yankel was dead, Yankel had been drafted, Yankel had been kidnapped, Yankel had barricaded himself in the old, empty house down the street and refused to come out.

Around four o'clock in the afternoon, Bill, the big, earmuffed cop

who directed traffic on the school corner, came along to tell the storekeepers and kids that Yankel would never show up anymore. He had been killed by a truck early that morning and his body was even now being prepared for Potter's Field.

But he said something else. In Yankel's coat pocket the police had found an old, yellow picture clipped from a newspaper dated Aug. 28, 1935. It showed three young Jewish men in Berlin sweeping the street while stormtroopers with whips gloated near by and passersby on the sidewalk looked on curiously.

Around one of the men was a penciled ring and somebody—for Yankel could not write—had scrawled in it the word: "Samuel."

An Irish building superintendent told us later:

"Hitler's done some terrible evil things. Who knows, maybe he killed Yankel long before the truck did."

Returning pilots said they saw the glow of fires through thick clouds hanging low over the targets after the bombs had been dropped.

Both Sides Hit Counter-Blows In Tunisia

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP)—The Exchange Telegraph Agency said in a dispatch from Algiers tonight that it has been officially announced that the United States Fifth Army is being formed in North Africa under command of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 5 (UP)—Allied planes and guns wrecked 12 to 15 tanks in throwing back an Axis attack in the southern sector of Tunisia but reinforced German troops are still driving hard there in an attempt to flank the Allied anchor at Medjez-el-Bab to the north; it was revealed tonight.

An Allied communiqué said that French counter-attacks in the area of Fondouk-el-Aouareb also inflicted casualties on the enemy after American planes and French-made American artillery broke up the attack by more than 30 tanks last Sunday.

The Germans, however, have moved fresh men and material to the area through the nearby port of Sousse despite constant Allied bombing, and pressure was reported to be growing greatly.

American light and medium bombers hammered Sousse again yesterday. Allied headquarters announced and swept inland to pound communications leading to Fondouk.

China Denies Recalling Aides

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (UP)—Minister of Information Chang Tao-Fan said today that Lieut. Gen. Hsuing Shih-Pei, head of the Chinese Military Mission to the United States, has not been recalled.

(Hsuing conferred last week with President Roosevelt before leaving Washington, and it was reported unofficially that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, dissatisfied with American aid to China, had recalled the military mission.)

Chang said that Hsuing first will visit London, and that it will then be decided whether he is to proceed to Chungking. He added that in any event the general will return to the United States.

Meanwhile, an editorial in the newspaper Ta Kung Pao today expressed indignation at suggestions by the "Isolationist group" in the United States that American lend-lease aid to China be suspended.

"During the first years of the Chinese-Japanese war, while China was pitting her flesh and blood against the Japanese, the United States still was selling gasoline to Japan.

"China, through her resistance, contributed no little to the United States," the newspaper said.

CITY CUTS CONSUMPTION

City institutions have cut the consumption of fuel oil from 61,000,000 gallons a year to 51,000,000, according to the Fuel Oil Administrator.

Steps to slash oil consumption still further are being taken and will continue for the next few weeks.

The Lost Battalion Hall in Queens, occupied by civilian defense organizations, has been closed and the occupants moved to other buildings as part of the conservation move.

Conversions from oil heating systems are under way in the Criminal Courts Building, the Hall of Records, the New York County Building and Hunter College. Heat for these buildings will be supplied in the future by the New York Steam Corp.

Studies of all public buildings are being made, said Administrator Sal-

30% of Butter Goes to Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP)—Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard tonight ordered butter manufacturers and citrus fruit canners to withhold from civilian distribution supplies needed for the armed forces and lend-lease.

He issued General Food Orders Numbers Two and Three setting aside for direct war purposes 30 per cent of all creamy butter and the total pack of canned citrus fruits except unenriched grapefruit juice.

Butter manufacturers on Feb. 1 will begin earmarking 30 per cent of their total output for government purchase, probably at the ceiling price of 46 cents a pound, Chicago basis.

Ruhr Valley Bombed Again

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP)—British bombers attacked Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley last night for the second successive night and despite intense anti-aircraft fire only two planes were lost.

Returning pilots said they saw the glow of fires through thick clouds hanging low over the targets after the bombs had been dropped.

Front reports said that Allied patrols, increasing their pressure along the Sanananda track, captured a Japanese machine-gun post Monday and improved their positions, but there still were enemy troops behind the Americans and in the jungle.

Marlin Marauder bombers and Douglas Havoc attack planes opened the Sanananda offensive Monday with bombing and strafing attacks on enemy fortifications and troop concentrations along the narrow coastal strip of northeastern New Guinea.

U.S. TROOPS TAKE GUADALCANAL HILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP)—American troops have strengthened their control of Guadalcanal by capturing new high ground positions in an offensive action which killed 170 more of the dwindling Japanese forces on the island, the Navy announced today.

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox

said the Navy has no knowledge of the Japanese landing either reinforcements or supplies on Guadalcanal in recent weeks.

Knox said at a press conference that none of the ten Japanese destroyers headed toward Guadalcanal and intercepted and attacked last Saturday by U.S. planes and speedy torpedo boats was able to penetrate the American defenses.

The Navy communiqué said the new attack by U.S. soldiers and Marines was to the southwest of Henderson Airfield, from which American planes have been blasting at Japanese bases throughout the Solomons area.

REPORT JAPANESE MASSING FORCES

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, Jan. 6 (UP)—The Australian Associated Press, in a dispatch from somewhere-in-Australia, said today it was learned authoritatively that strong Japanese forces are massing

in the Southwest Pacific.

Rommel Seemingly in Tunisia By a Veteran Commander

THE Germans have attacked vigorously with heavy armor in the region of Kairouan (Tunisia), west of the port of Sousse. The defenders were French troops with some American anti-tank units.

Now this, firstly, proves that the Allied forces are still very far from the coastal road along which Rommel is expected to pass, coming up from Tripoli to join the Axis defenders of Tunis. Secondly, the question arises as to where the German heavy armor came from. Some are offering the explanation that it was disembarked at the port of Sousse from ships coming from Italy. In such a case it would mean that the reported knocking of Sousse out of use by repeated Allied bombings was an exaggeration. However, a much simpler explanation occurs to us: these armored units are part of Rommel's Afrika Korps which has already entered Tunisia and the battle for it, having passed unhampered along the coastal road from Tripoli. There was really nothing to stop Rommel from doing just that. General Montgomery is far behind, often hesitating in front of positions which Rommel "might defend." The Fighting French from the Lake Chad area who were supposed to come up and hit Rommel in the flank around Tripoli are still somewhere in the Fezzan, hundreds of miles away. The Allies in Tunisia have never come even near the coastal road Gabes-Sfax-Sousse. So Rommel probably did what was logically expected of him by this department: he moved into Tunisia some time ago and is now in action with at least part of his troops against General Anderson's army in Tunisia.

All this means that a long fight can be expected in Tunisia, and that therefore, the opening of a real second front in Europe should not be predicated on the conclusion of the African campaign. The latter, it must be frankly stated, is not progressing well. More than that—it is not progressing at all.

Turkish Court Frames 2 in Von Papen Case

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (ICN).—The hurried re-sentencing of Leonid Kornilov and Georgi Pavlov, Soviet consulate employees in Turkey, by the Turkish court in Ankara for the allegedly "attempted murder" of Nazi Ambassador Franz Von Papen indicates the court's implication in the frame-up, Soviet press comments here suggest.

The statement at this new trial of one of the prosecution witnesses Suleiman Sav, totally repudiated his previous testimony, along with other gaps and inconsistencies in the flimsy case of the prosecution, convinced foreign press correspondents of the innocence of the two Soviet citizens.

But when Suleiman reversed his testimony, the court "decided to rush the trial through," and without further ado simply announced that the original 20-year sentence of Pavlov and Kornilov had received in the first trial would be reduced somewhat—and that was all!

Soviet press comment follows in part:

"Although many persons following the trial have long since had the opportunity of convincing themselves of the prejudiced attitude of the court and its unwillingness and even fear to thoroughly examine the case and discover the organizers of the 'attempted murder,' the summary sentence passed on Kornilov and Pavlov nevertheless came as a complete surprise."

In the eyes of all impartial observers the innocence of Kornilov and Pavlov was considered established beyond the shadow of a doubt. It has been pointed out that after the first sentence was reversed the court had every possibility of reviewing all the trumped up charges against Pavlov and Kornilov. Suleiman's statement shed a new light on the background of provocation. However, it was obvious to persons following the trial that as soon as Suleiman disclosed the forced nature of his earlier false testimony, the court clearly decided to rush the trial through and prevent the discovery of the authors of Von Papen's 'attempted murder.'

"Neither the prosecutor nor the court tried to establish the truth; they didn't even take the trouble to carry out all the demands of the Court of Appeals. They didn't call up a number of witnesses and they continued to violate both court procedure and Turkish laws. Thus instead of remedying the gross judicial error already committed, the Ankara Court repeated it, preferring to continue in an undignified manner with the so-called 'attempted murder.'"

Underground Paper in Vienna

GENEVA, Jan. 3 (ICN).—During the last few weeks the central organ of the Austrian Communist Party, "Die Rote Fahne," has been illegally distributed in Vienna and the Austrian province. It is printed on paper of six pages.

The front page carries a manifesto of the Communist Party calling upon the Austrian people to take up the liberation struggle against the Hitlerite occupation and showing ways and methods of struggle. The paper has a column carrying dispatches about the terror of the fascist police and about the militant activities of the Austrian people, particularly the Austrian guerrilla groups, which as yet are small in number.

The distribution of this printed paper has caused great alarm in the camp of the Nazi authorities.

On the War Fronts

THE Soviet troops have captured Chenyshkovskaya (name seemingly garbled) and a great air base that was located there. It is clear that it was a great base, because 500,000 aerial bombs and two million shells usually don't lie around on the roadside. The capture of such a base intact means that the Germans were thrown into a panic, because it takes but one hand grenade to blow up such a pile of bombs. This was not done. The Germans, of course, could not evacuate the base because the railroad had been cut at Tatsinskaya some days ago. All this shows once more how beautifully the Soviet High Command weaves its intricate strategic pattern. The Soviet generals remind us of skillful surgeons wielding their scalpels with deft fingers, cutting out the vital, still usable, parts of the slowly rotting body of the Axis southern armies. Just think how many days Soviet factories would have to work to produce two million shells and half a million bombs, and remember that there are many Soviet units armed entirely with captured German weapons which can use these shells. The Red Army boys certainly pass the ammunition all right.

On all other fronts the Red Army is advancing steadily, except apparently in the Millerovo sector where regrouping is seemingly going on and where the Germans are throwing in their all, albeit fruitlessly.

General MacArthur's men are regrouping for an attack on Sanananda Point where another group of Japanese are holding out. So far in the entire Buna operation some 700 Japanese have been killed and 100 captured.

Six Japanese destroyers have been attacked by U.S. torpedo boats near Guadalcanal. It is probable that some of the destroyers managed to land some reinforcements, in spite of the gallant attack. (By the way, those who are interested in learning about the heroic work of these American MTBs should read a book called "They Were Expendable." Very worth while reading!)

Moscow's New Year's Gift: A New Subway

By Janet Weaver
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—The hands of my watch pointed to 9:45 on the evening of Jan. 1 as the first train to make the run along the new subway line pulled out of the station at Sverdlov Square in downtown Moscow.

Exactly eight minutes later we pulled into the beautiful "Stalin Plant" station, about four

and a half miles away.

The platform of the Sverdlov station was crowded with men, women, children, soldiers and a

EXCLUSIVE sailors who had come down to make the maiden run on the new line.

Scene of them had waited for an hour and more. When the bright blue train, bearing a big portrait of Stalin, rolled up the track, cheers went up for the Metro workers who had overcome all wartime difficulties to complete the construction.

There were cheers also for the workers of the Stalin Auto Plant who henceforth can travel in comfort to and from work.

BEAUTIFUL STATION

When we came to a stop everybody got out to look over the new station which still smelled of building materials and which in my estimation is among the most beautiful of all the Moscow Metro stations.

It is probably over a block long. The platform is almost as wide as Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. The walls are paved with white marble. Soft lights bring out the yellow and brown veins and are reflected in the red, black and gray granite of the floor.

Forty-four marble columns line the platform, at one end of which is a big, sculptured figure of Stalin. Eight mosaic panels are dedicated to labor and defense and portray the industrial and military might of the Soviet Union.

It is significant that Leningrad helped make these panels. When enemy planes were flying over Leningrad and shells were bursting in the streets, the artists of that city were at work in the mosaics studio of the Academy of Arts, making panels for the Moscow subway.

Three smoothly running escalators take passengers to the surface, to the circular vestibule which is just as striking as the underground station.

One side there is a beautiful, big mosaic panel showing the dim outlines of the Kremlin with the old "Bogatyr" near the wall looking out over the capital.

In front of him, on a heavy tank on which are mounted the various weapons of war, are the modern "Bogatys," the men fighting today.

MAYOR ENTHUSIASTIC

It was in this vestibule that I met Mayor Pronin who was carefully inspecting every detail. He looked as excited as the rest of the people and everyone smiled broadly when I asked him for his opinion of the new line.

"Zasmiechalo" (excellent)—was his enthusiastic reply. "It will mean a great deal for our city transport."

On the return trip I struck up a conversation with a young fellow who had worked on the construction of the new line. I was reading the evening paper which had a whole page devoted to the subway when he asked to see it.

"I want to see if my brigade is mentioned," he explained.

He had worked on the construction from the very beginning and told me of all the difficulties they had encountered, especially under the river.

"This new line is not only a big contribution to the city, but also to the front," he declared, "for it

Foreign Press Here to Hold Rally Saturday

Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, in New York City, on Saturday morning and afternoon. Jan. 9, it was announced today.

Among the more than 30 sponsors for the conference are Louis Bromfield, General Julius Deutch, J. Alvarez del Vayo, Hon. Charles Poletti, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Raymond Gram Swing, Congressman Louis Capozzi, Manuel Komroff, Lisa Sergio, and Genevieve Tabouis. The main purpose of the conference will be to contribute to the mobilization of the foreign language press and to increase their present contributions to America's victory program.

Louis Bromfield, noted American writer, in his letter inviting sponsors for the conference, which was made public yesterday, stated, in part:

"Preliminary conferences with the editors of several important foreign language newspapers have indicated an interest and a need for some joint action to mobilize the foreign language press in order to enable them to make still greater contributions to our victory."

"These discussions have resulted in . . . this Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York. This is the first time that any such undertaking has been attempted. It is projected that this conference be held on a local scale, at first, in New York City . . .

"I am convinced that this conference is of great importance to our victory in the war. The conference will be devoted exclusively to the single objective of contributing to a speedy victory of the United Nations by mobilizing the foreign language press for the war program."

He Started and Put Out One Fire Too Many

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., Jan. 4 (UP)—Fireman Thomas E. Anderson's nose for fires has resulted in his arrest on a charge of arson.

Anderson used to baffle his fellow fire-fighters of the Bloomingdale volunteer fire company, because he

relentlessly narrowing the supply gap near the Black Sea coast, experts said.

The new developments appeared to be the direct consequence of the Red Army occupation of Mozdok, which at once established a threat to Prokhladenski and made Nalchik more or less untenable.

Earlier front dispatches said the Red Army had hurled the Germans across the border of the Kalmyk Republic and now were poised in the Manych Valley far southwest of Stalingrad for simultaneous drives down to the Caucasus and west toward Rostov.

The new developments appeared to be the direct consequence of the Red Army occupation of Mozdok, which at once established a threat to Prokhladenski and made Nalchik more or less untenable.

Another important factor doubtless was the steady Soviet advance down the Stalingrad-Caucasus railway from Kotelnikovsk, which was

relentlessly narrowing the supply gap near the Black Sea coast, experts said.

"There is no limit to the rubber possibilities in Colombia," Pecklington, who is home on leave, said.

"It will be necessary to move 20,000 Indians to the interior to accomplish the production, but it can be done."

Housing conditions and an air field must be completed by April if the development is to be completed this year, he said.

Expect Big Rubber Supply from Colombia

AKRON, O., Jan. 5 (UP)—Ronald D. Pecklington, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plantation manager in Colombia, declared today a \$1,000,000 development of wild rubber in the South American country will produce many times the anticipated 2,000 tons a year.

"There is no limit to the rubber possibilities in Colombia," Pecklington, who is home on leave, said.

"It will be necessary to move 20,000 Indians to the interior to accomplish the production, but it can be done."

Housing conditions and an air field must be completed by April if the development is to be completed this year, he said.

Haym Solomon--His Love of Liberty Helped Win America's Independence

By Oakley Johnson

Major LaGuardia's proclamation that the anniversary of Haym Solomon's death today "be observed in all our schools and before public assemblies" is a fitting but belated recognition of Solomon's importance to America.

Solomon came to America four years before the Declaration of Independence, and from the first day he sided with the colonists against King George III.

The son of Israel became a Son of Liberty.

In Poland he was a friend of Kosciusko and Pulaski, Polish patriots and backers of American independence.

Solomon's family in Poland was well-to-do. Solomon learned ten

a year of pogroms for the Jews of Poland.

Solomon came to America four years before the Declaration of Independence, and from the first day he sided with the colonists against King George III.

The name of Haym Solomon means much today . . .

One of the localities in Poland where Hitler is carrying out his policy of mass extermination of the Jewish people is the province of Podolia.

In Posen, close to the border of Nazi Germany, there's a town generally known as Leaven which, at the time of the American Revolution, was called Lissa. It's a railway center of some importance, though its population is only about 13,000. In the old days, too, it was a trade center.

CAME HERE IN 1772

Lissa in 1772 was the birthplace of the Polish Jew, Haym Salomon, friend and helper of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Morris and trainer-of-troops Baron Frederick William von Steuben.

Salomon came to America in 1772, the year of the partition of Poland, when arrogant Prussian-Germans invaded his homeland, with tsarist Russia and autocratic Austria seizing other parts. The year 1772 was

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CAME HERE IN 1772

Lissa in 1772 was the birthplace of the Polish Jew

Citizens in Michigan Rally Behind Nowak

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—The indictment of State Senator Stanley Nowak was unanimously condemned by a dozen speakers and 500 delegates at a mass defense conference at the Hotel Statler on Sunday, Jan. 3, and a committee was elected to serve until the labor legislator would be completely cleared of the federal charge of violation of a naturalization statute five years ago.

Congressman George Sadowski of the 1st Michigan district was chosen honorary chairman of the defense committee and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addis of the UAW-CIO was named chairman. Vice-chairmen include State Senator Charles C. Diggs of the 3rd District, Professor John Shepard of the University of Michigan, Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen of the UAW-CIO, Dr. K. Yatich who is Michigan Vice-President of the American Slav Congress, Chairman Percy Llewellyn of the UAW National Ford Council and Director C. Pat Quinn of the UAW competitive shop department, Dr. W. T. Ossowski, President of the Michigan Slav Congress, was named secretary and Director Mort Fury of the State, County and Municipal Workers was named treasurer of the defense committee.

President Roosevelt was sent a telegram by the conference asking him to have the indictment against Senator Nowak dismissed "in the interest of national unity and effective prosecution of this war for victory over the forces of fascism."

UNIONS AID DEFENSE

Additional contributions to the defense fund, now totaling almost \$3,000, were announced, including \$200 from Tool and Die Local 157, UAW-CIO, and \$100 from the Polish Committee for Defense of Senator Nowak.

The national aspects of the Nowak case were pointed out by Executive Secretary Abner Green, New York, of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. He ranked it with other celebrated labor cases and predicted that if this prosecution was not stopped there would be large-scale anti-labor raids like the Palmer raids under President Woodrow Wilson at the close of the last war.

Two clergymen, the Rev. Claude Williams of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Merrill Bates of the Grosse Pointe Unitarian Church, gave their blessing to objectives of the conference.

State Senator Clarence Reid, Republican from the 18th District, called Nowak the "Number 1 man in the Senate for labor and all good government" and predicted that he would be seated for a third term at Lansing tomorrow without difficulty.

In a rousing address Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien declared:

"I was amazed and shocked by this indictment, which is an outrage not only against Senator Nowak but against every liberty-loving American. It is the plain duty of Attorney General Biddle to see that this indictment is quashed."

Addes the auto workers' leader, asserted the predicament of labor organizers like Nowak and Harry Bridges "caused by the fifth columnists in our nation," and that "if Nowak is railroaded the rest of labor's leadership will get the same treatment." The UAW-CIO, he pledged, will use all its influence to see that the indictment is dropped.

Conference to Map Defense Of Schappes

Margaret Schlauch, professor at New York University will preside at a Conference Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10 at the Hotel Commodore called by the Schappes Defense Committee, 13 Astor Place, it was announced yesterday.

Among prominent speakers who will address the Conference in discussing the Schappes case and the issues involved are: Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Congressman of New York; Ferdinand Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union; CIO; Dorothy Brewster professor at Columbia University; Gerald Dofy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL; James McLeish, of the United Electrical Radio, Machine Workers, CIO; and Jack Ryan of the New York News-Guild, CIO.

Morris Schappes, former instructor at City College, faces two years' imprisonment on a charge of "perjury" as a result of the Conder Committee's investigation into the New York school system.

"To allow a man like Morris Schappes to go to prison today is against all American principles of democracy," said Professor John Bridge, secretary of the Schappes Defense Committee. "Morris Schappes' record is that of a loyal citizen and an outstanding anti-fascist. His reputation for integrity was publicly confirmed by such a distinguished scholar as Dr. Morris Raphael Cohen, who testified for the defense."

Rev. Harten Welcomes Davis



Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader and pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is shown introducing Ben Davis, Jr., Negro Communist leader, to an audience of more than 1,200 in the church Sunday night. Davis spoke to the audience after the Rev. Harten's annual New Year sermon.

—Daily Worker Photo

1,200 in B'klyn Hear Rev. Harten, Davis

Ben Davis, Jr., came to Brooklyn last Sunday night and Brooklyn won't forget it.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader and pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin Aves., preached his annual New Year sermon to an audience of more than 1,200 residents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

Following the sermon, which called upon Negroes to unite with the white people and labor for victory over the "Hitlers at home and abroad," Dr. Harten introduced Ben Davis, Jr., whom he actively supported for Congressman-at-Large during the last elections, for the principal address of the evening.

Dr. Harten emphasized that he was a Democrat and a New Dealer but that the Negro people must select their friends from all political parties. He attacked the Bilbo-Dixons and Talmadges as being no different than Northern reactionary Republicans. He declared that while he was not a Communist it must be recognized that that Party has contributed much toward the progress made in social and labor legislation and the advancement of the Negro people. "That," he said, "is the logic of this war."

He congratulated the congregation for being the organizers of the first anti-poll tax committee to be established in the nation since the defeat of the Pepper bill. He warned the people to keep an eye on Congress and the people they elected to see that they live up to their campaign promises.

Briefly pointing out the lessons of his campaign he revealed that a large section of the white people will vote for a Negro candidate as soon as the largely Jewish districts in the Bronx did.

Davis, after being warmly received by the audience, stated that there are two arguments put forward today that must be answered. One was the statement that the Negro had no stake in this war, and the other that because of the war the Negro should do and say nothing about Jim Crow and other grievances. "Both these statements are lies that aid the enemy of our country," Davis exclaimed.

Davis concluded his fighting address with the demand for victory this year through the opening of a Western Front in Europe.

Bert J. Coffey, executive secretary of the Brooklyn League to Abolish the Poll Tax, was called upon to deliver a report to the congregation on the progress of the fight against the poll tax by Dr. Harten. Coffey announced the Brooklyn Conference on the Poll Tax in Wartime for Thursday, Jan. 7, at 2 P.M. at the chapel of the Church of the Saviour, 121 Pierrepont St., and read the call which was sent to 299 organizations.

Dr. Harten closed the annual New Year's meeting of his congregation by announcing a rally in commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation at Carnegie Hall, Feb. 10, and said: "You can be sure Ben Davis will be there!"

Davis, then, then the advance New Year's meeting of his congregation, by announcing a rally in the people's war which were only made by fighting. He lauded Captain Hugh Mulzac and his United

OPA Head Raps La. Governor On Gas Ration

Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday denounced Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana for encouraging violation of the gasoline rationing regulations as a "tragic disservice to the people of your state and to their sons who are fighting abroad."

Henderson's rebuke was a reply to a letter sent by Jones to the state OPA director and war price and rationing boards in which the Southern governor stated that gasoline rationing was foisted on Louisianans by "bureaucrats" and "eastern interests." The letter was a go-ahead signal to rationing boards to violate regulations.

"The plain purpose of your letter," Henderson wrote Jones, "is to influence our local boards to omit careful balancing of interests required by the regulations, and to issue gasoline coupons where the particular facts may not justify the action."

Jones' letter was sent to U. S. Goodman, state OPA administrator. The first paragraph of Jones' letter told ration boards: "Now that the eastern interests have imposed gasoline rationing in the states of plentiful gasoline it is up to us to make the best of a bad situation until the bureaucrats see fit to relax the harsh regulations."

The governor told the ration boards to give holders of ration cards "the benefit of every doubt."

GO-EASY POLICY

The content of the entire letter was to go-easy on regulations. Jones in typical defeatist fashion tried to pit the south against the eastern states in order to break the back of the government's gasoline rationing program.

Henderson's letter informed Jones that gasoline was being rationed in order to conserve rubber which is needed in battle and that his letter was an attempt to "undermine and destroy the administration of measures which the government has determined is essential to victory."

He quoted from the Baruch Report to show that the need for rubber and denied the distortion that "eastern interests" were behind rationing.

"Your letter," he said, "with its imminent fall in Louisiana if the rationing plan is adhered to, together with your statements that gasoline rationing is unfair to the people of Louisiana and was imposed by 'eastern interests,' constitutes direct encouragement to violation of the regulations. Disregard of established law can never be in the best interests of government or the war effort. It is shocking, therefore, in the midst of war, to find the chief executive of a great state counsel such action on the part of loyal citizens and volunteers."

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• THE RED ARMY CHORUS

of the U.S.R. Eight popular songs of the Red Army. Four 10 in. records in album K-101...\$2.50

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Stirring songs of Norway's democratic fighters. Only album of its kind ever produced in record form. \$2.75

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Sung by Ernst Busch and the Chorus of the 11th International Brigade in Spain. Three 10 in. records in album K-101 (with book)....\$3.00

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The Key to Victory in 1943

By William Z. Foster

How soon the United Nations will win victory over the Axis depends directly upon how quickly Great Britain and the United States develop an all-out military offensive on the European continent. The fact that the two great English-speaking powers have not thrown their main land forces into action has been the limiting factor in the struggle of the United Nations for the past year. That this handicap be overcome swiftly is now doubly urgent in view of the blows being dealt Hitler by the Red Army in the East and the consequent opportunity to smash him from the West.

The Anglo-American offensive in Africa has only partially activated the land forces of Great Britain and the United States. The situation still remains one in which the Red Army is doing at least 90 per cent of the fighting in the key field of the war-on-the-land; while huge forces of British, Canadian and American forces continue idle in the British Isles.

It is fortunate indeed that the Soviet Union has been strong



William Z. Foster

enough to bear this disproportionate share of the war burden; for otherwise the world would have been lost long since to the Nazi barbarians. The supreme need for our victory this year is to throw the Anglo-American land forces in full strength into head-on collision with Hitler's legions through a vast front in western or southern Europe.

On the sea, it is true, the Anglo-American navies are playing a very important part in the war. Their naval blockade of Europe is unquestionably doing Germany much damage; while keeping the sea lanes open to England and the USSR, is also of vast importance. And in the Pacific, despite its terrible losses suffered in the incredible criminal stupidity of Pearl Harbor, the American Navy has been able to deal heavy blows against Japan and to slow up, if not stop altogether, that country's offensive. In the air too, Great Britain and the United States, especially the former are delivering strong attacks against the Axis. The bombing of Cologne, Essen, Hamburg, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Turin, Milan, Genoa, Lille, and many other German, Italian and French cities has done very considerable damage to Axis production and morale.

But the decisive theatre of struggle against Nazi Germany,

our main enemy, is on the land. And it is exactly in this most vital sphere of all that Great Britain and the United States are doing the least. Even at this late date in the war they have not yet succeeded in developing any major land actions that even begin to compare with the gigantic struggles of the Red Army in the Eastern front. Military unreadiness on the part of the United States is a big factor in this Anglo-American failure so far to attack Hitler in full force; but it is not a decisive explanation. Policy also enters into it.

Authoritative military opinion (not to mention British and American mass sentiment) held widely the conviction that a big second front in Western Europe was possible for several months before the African offensive. What was needed to launch such a second front was a resolute policy of all-out offensive, on the Stalingrad model. But the British and American High Commands, just emerging from the period of enervating theories of specific warfare and being hamstrung in their action by the opposition of large defeatist and business-as-usual elements at home, are still looking for a position, with their armies bled white on the eastern front. Were we now to face a major or more Anglo-American troops in western Europe, and this quite within the range of their present

treacherous fascist leaders. One thing, at least, is clear about the feasibility of the second front, which was long so ardently advocated—the main argument made against it by its opponents, that there was not enough available shipping, was blown sky-high by the fact that the Anglo-American African expedition assembled no less than 850 ships for its transport. The carrying capacity of this large number of ships would have been many times greater in the several hours trip across the English Channel than it was on the several days long voyage to North Africa.

The conquest of Northern Africa by the Anglo-American forces is vastly important because, among its many advantages, it blocks Hitler's approach to the Middle East, and cuts off valuable supplies of war materials. It also propels England and the United States definitely into heavy land fighting. But the limited African offensive must be only preliminary to a big invasion of Europe. Hitler is at present in an extremely difficult position, with his armies bled white on the eastern front. Were he now to face a major or more Anglo-American troops in western Europe, and this quite within the range of their present

possibilities, his situation would indeed be desperate. The march to Berlin, from the west as well as the east, would be well on the way.

To expand the African offensive into, or to supplement it by, a full scale Anglo-American invasion of Europe is now the supreme need of the war. Hitler must be given no opportunity to recuperate from his huge losses in the east. In our military councils a resolute policy of the all-out offensive must prevail. And on the home front there must be a great drive to skyrocket war production to unheard-of heights and literally to deluge our own and our allied forces with the best of weapons. Coupled with this production drive, there must be an unceasing struggle carried on against the defeatist elements who are seeking insidiously to undermine the fighting spirit of our people by sniping at the President, by attacking organized labor, by breaking down price control, by fighting against the setting up of a centralized war economy, and by a hundred other treacherous means.

Hitler can be defeated in 1943 and the world menace of fascism obliterated, if the United States and Great Britain will fire into his armies with everything they have got.

These 'Invincibles' Were Lucky



This long column of Nazis taken prisoner by the Red Army was luckier than thousands of other German soldiers—they are still alive. The number of Nazi prisoners taken by the Red Army is soaring toward the 100,000 mark as its offensive along the entire front continues to surge forward.

Housewives Angered at Milk Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

milk. But I ask you, with the new increase, how can it be done?"

For the Capozzi family, the new price increase will mean less food for grownups.

"I won't stop giving my children as much milk as I can," Mrs. Capozzi said, "but that means the rest of us will have to go without. It hurts me because my husband works hard, he's a construction worker, and needs good food."

In Kleinman's grocery store at 179 Second Ave., Mrs. Laura Silverman said that a dollar buys very little food these days. H. Kleinman, proprietor, said that his customers are taking the new increase with complaints. But they have to buy milk, it's a necessary food he said.

Store keepers have jumped their prices two cents, not one, he said. The dealers are making them do it.

"As usual, the retailers are getting nothing out of the new increase," he explained. He also predicted an increase in evaporated milk soon.

Mrs. Rose Boritz had signed a petition to Price Administrator Henderson asking for rationing and price enforcement. "But nothing has come of it," she sighed. "Oh yes," she said, "they raised milk prices. What kind of a war are we fighting if we do not protect our children first?"

Most housewives did not see the connection, as yet, between the defeatists in Congress who are aiming to wreck price control and the milk increase. They all looked to the government to take care of such things. Congressional reactionaries are using the grievances against the rising cost of living which they are responsible for, as an attack on the Administration. But housewives are confident in the government. They are bewildered about the increased cost of living.

Interviews with housewives bring home the realization that a real price control and rationing educational program has to be carried on among the population.

Yesterday the Greater New York Industrial Union Council called upon trade unions and consumers groups to protest the increase to Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes. Unions were urged to ask for the revocation of the price increase brought about by defeatists in the farm and economic blocs.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has announced a program to effect economies in milk distribution through "elimination of frills and reduction in special services." He said that all practical measures will be taken "to lower the cost to consumers of this prime food."

The Most Important Story of the Year!

Manifesto of the
GERMAN UNDERGROUND

The people speak! Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, Communists organize to end HITLER'S WAR!

APPEARS
SUNDAY

THE WORKER

Murray Offers Assistance in Transit Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

patriotic spirit shown by American workers by impairing their standards or by depriving them of their basic freedoms...

"It is up to you, the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, to impress these facts upon the members of the 78th Congress."

WARN'S OF 'TREACHEROUS' BILLS'

The AFL leader warned that "treacherous measures" dressed in patriotic garb, would be "advanced by a few hostile members of Congress who are more concerned with dragging down labor standards than with winning the war."

Beyond combatting these immediate threats, Green continued, labor must press for "enactment of an expanded social security program, inauguration of plans to keep post-war production up to present high levels and better treatment of civilian employees."

The AFL legislative program also stresses the need for anti-polit tax legislation and for comprehensive rationing.

To the regret of many, the program does not refer to centralized economic and production planning, which was urged by the Toronto Convention of the AFL.

REACTIONARY PRESSURE

Green's call for action to secure an expanded social security program struck a timely note, for reactionaries in Congress are turning heavy pressure on President Roosevelt to delete references to such "controversial issues" in his address to both Houses on Thursday.

These members regard as "reactionary" the Social Security Plan prepared with the aid of the National Resources Board, which would greatly extend social security and unemployment insurance along the lines of England's Beveridge plan.

This is one example of what labor is facing in its fight for adequate war taxation. Unfortunately, reactionary influences of the AFL Executive Council are manifesting great concern about taxes on corporations and the President's \$25,000 ceiling on salaries. This cripples the effectiveness of the entire AFL program dealing with taxation.

The Democratic caucus this afternoon preserves a surface of war. The writer was quoted as saying:

"Last year's phenomenon has been repeated in supernatural fashion and the Russian hydra (monster of Greek mythology) again regrows its severed head. The horrifying tales of last winter still ring in our ears."

Allied Unity Needed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP)—British Ambassador Lord Halifax told a meeting of the United Nations Information Board today that the writing of the peace will demand the same unity among the allied powers as does the winning of the war.

Your Federal Income Tax

Form of Return to Be Used

No. 3 Form or Return

Persons subject to the Federal income tax must report their income to the Government on forms or blanks, prescribed by regulations.

These forms are obtainable from any collector of internal revenue, and generally from any bank.

Special forms are designated for corporations, for partnerships, for trusts and fiduciaries, and for non-resident aliens. Farmers who keep no books of account on the accrual method must attach a special schedule to their return (Form 1040P).

For individuals, two forms are used, depending upon the amount and source of income to be reported.

Form 1040: This form is intended for general use of individuals who are citizens of the United States, or residents in this country, whether citizens or not. It contains spaces to show the amount of income from various sources, deductions allowable, exemptions and credits and computation of tax liability.

Residents of the flooded areas were advised by state health department officials to be vaccinated against typhoid. The department had shipped in enough vaccine for immunization of 10,000 persons.

the form also contains appropriate schedules to show in more detail how the income or the deductions are determined.

Form 1040A: This is a simplified report, which may, at the option of the taxpayer who makes his return on the cash basis, be filed instead of Form 1040 by citizens and residents whose gross income was \$3,000 or less during 1942, provided all this income consists wholly of one or more of the following: salary, wages, dividends, interest, or annuities. In using this form it is necessary only to enter the amount of gross income as shown, deduct the credit allowable for dependents, and insert the appropriate amount of tax in accordance with one's personal exemption status, as shown on the table on the reverse of the form.

This form has no entries for deductions allowable, since the taxes indicated in the table on the back of the form are computed after taking into account what have been considered average deductions for persons of this income class.

A taxpayer should, therefore, consider carefully which form would be appropriate for his purposes. Whichever form is employed, all the information called for in the spaces should be inserted so far as applicable to the taxpayer, in order to avoid the expense to the Government, and the possible inconvenience to the taxpayer, of subsequent check and inquiry.

With each return form is a set of accompanying instructions, and these instructions should be carefully read by the taxpayer before mailing his return.

Returns for the calendar year 1942 must be filed not later than March 15, 1943. They may be filed by mailing to the collector of internal revenue of the appropriate district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the taxpayer. If the return is filed by mailing, it should be posted in ample time to reach the collector's office on or before March 15, 1943. Returns received later than the due date are subject to a penalty variable according to the lateness in filing.

YCL Joins

In Victory

Book Drive

By Carl Ross

(State Chairman, Young Communist League of New York)

Our fighting forces in the training camps and on the battlefronts from New Guinea to North Africa deserve the best that the American people can give.

That they may have weapons to fight the enemy our nation is mobilizing its industrial might and manpower. But in this war ideas are also weapons: morale and knowledge is as important as bullets.

Books that can give understanding and build morale are weapons that all of us can help arm our soldiers, sailors and marines with.

It is this fact that lends significance to the 1943 Victory Book Campaign for 10,000,000 volumes that has just been launched under the joint auspices of the American Library Association, the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations.

The giving of these 10,000,000 books to the armed forces by the American people in the period of the next two months will be an important contribution for another reason. It is an act of solidarity by the people and labor with the fighting men, helping to build stronger bonds between the people and their army. As such it is a natural link in all the manifold army welfare activities of the people.

Labor, through the pledged support of William Green of the AFL and Phillip Murray of the CIO will join in the campaign.

"Every week, the people of the country will be informed which Congressmen have signed the discharge petition, and which have not. I am sure the people will see to it, under these circumstances, that the necessary 218 signatures are obtained in short order.

"It is to be expected that every parliamentary trick will be used by the poll-taxers to prevent or to delay passage of H. R. 7.

"I want to assure the people who want this bill passed that every parliamentary maneuver will also be used to see that it is passed.

"Quick passage in the House is essential to eventual enactment of the anti-polit tax bill into law. I am confident that with the whole-hearted support of the tremendous majority of the people of the country who recognize the necessity of passage of this law as a win-the-war measure, this quick action will be obtained and H. R. 7 will become law."

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'33 --- Key Date in New Indictments

The Government's second indictment of 28 fascists enemies of the war effort is a stern rebuke to United States Senators Wheeler and Taft, their defenders.

The rebuke is sharpened by the indictment of George A. Deatherage and four other seditionists—bringing the total indicated this week to 33.

The first indictment covers conspiratorial acts between 1940 and 1942.

The indictments have an ominous meaning also to Congressman Martin Dies, the fifth columnists' friend.

The indictments are disturbing also to Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan, vitriolic enemy of the labor movement and the Roosevelt War Administration, who let one of the arrested seditionists use his office for her work.

This enemy was Elizabeth Dilling, author of the Red Network.

William Randolph Hearst must also be uneasy. For Hearst, who visited Hitler in 1934, has used his office to boost some of the worst of these seditionists.

Said the Gob to the British Sailor; 'We Both Can Fight . . .'

By ART SHIELDS

A friendly argument was going on in a Times Square cafe between a British sailor and an American gob when this reporter came along yesterday.

"We sank the Bismarck, you know," said the Englishman, a young lad from Plymouth.

"And we won the Coral Sea battle," said the American, a farm boy from Ohio.

"We beat the Kaiser at Jutland," retorted the Englishman.

"And we beat the submarines with our depth bombs in that war," came back the lad from the Buckeye State.

So far the score was even. The American tried a new tack. "What do you think of our boxers?" he asked.

"They are good," the Plymouth boy conceded. "Joe Louis is good."

"Good, sure they're good," said the American. "They're the best in the world."

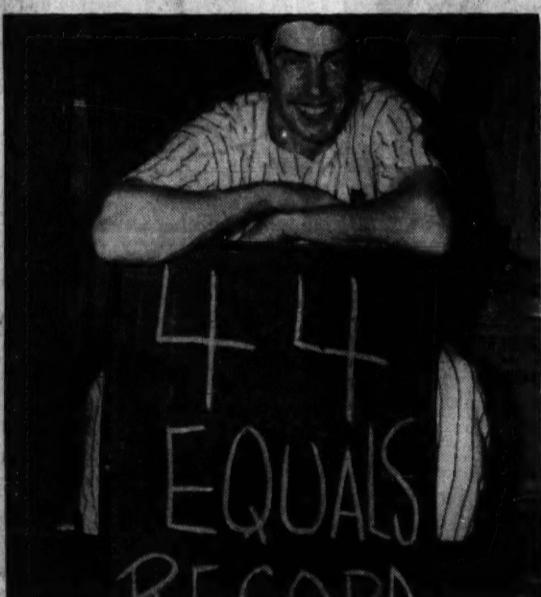
"Maybe," said the Englishman, "but did you ever hear of a man called Fitzsimmons—Bob Fitzsimmons?"

"I sure have," said the Ohio boy. "Only America could grow a fighter like Fitz."

"Ye-es," drawled the Englishman, "well I guess, my friend, the drinks are on you. We grew Bob in Corn-wall on our own little island."

And the American laughed in a comradely way as he bought the next round and said: "O.K., mate, we both can fight, and we're fighting together."

Is Joe Through With Baseball?



According to reports from the West Coast, Joe DiMaggio, the great slugging center fielder of the Yankees, is about ready to call it quits. Joe told the San Francisco Examiner the other day, "Spring training won't concern me this year," and then in answer to a question as to whether he was quitting baseball, added, "I'm not saying; you can draw your own conclusions."

Joe, now in Reno where he is visiting his child while his wife waits for her divorce from the Yankee Bomber, seemed despondent and lackadaisical. . . . Evidently his pending divorce has affected the magnificent star and he doesn't seem particularly concerned about baseball any longer. . . . What he intends doing however, once the season gets under way, is another matter. Many a ball player has quit only to come back when spring rolled around.

In the photo above, taken in 1941, Joe is seen with a poster indicating his tying of Willie Keeler's batting record. . . . Joe went on to set a record of hitting safely in 56 straight games.

"ORDER OF THE DAY"

LENIN MEM.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN SKETCHES by
Mark Hess, Muni Diamond, Mike Stratton
Spectacular Musical Cavalcade of Our Time
JAN. 11—7:30 P.M. MADISON SQ. GARDEN

FOR
EVERY AMERICAN

LIVE WITH THE SYMBOL OF LIBERTY. Show your pride in America by draping "Old Glory" in a corner of your home or office!

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Owners Meet With Landis On Travel

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (UP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis reveals today the conditions under which the major leagues will be permitted to continue war-time operations.

He reached an agreement with Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman a week ago on the type of schedule the majors would play in 1943 and the manner in which spring training would be conducted. The nature of the agreement has not been revealed even to American and National League presidents William Harridge and Fredrick Frick.

Landis obtained from President Roosevelt a year ago the "Green Light" letter approving major league play last season. A conditional "go" has been provided by Eastman for the new one.

The reluctance of the two Chicago clubs, the Cubs and White Sox, to go ahead with a survey of facilities at French Lick, Ind., tentatively selected for their spring training after a proposed trip to California were cancelled, was taken as a "tip" that all teams may be told to train at home. French Lick is 278 miles from Chicago and some observers did not believe even that much travel would be permitted.

The only sound basis for any speculation was a "model" 144-game schedule distributed for club representatives to study.

Under this schedule, the season would open April 27 and close Sept. 26. The majors' meeting in Detroit had set April 13 as opening day for a 154-game schedule.

The majors have played a 154-game card annually since 1920. A 140-game schedule was tried in 1919, and abandoned.

American League President Harridge said most baseball officials were opposed to a 140-game schedule.

"The April 27 opening is satisfactory," he said. "But I believe most of the club owners in both leagues want to play 154 games. We can do that and still stay within the date limitations of the shorter schedule by increasing the number of our double-headers."

St. John's and NYU to Win Sez Nat

ST. JOHN'S should take their first game in three years from City College tonight, predicts ye sports editor, Nat Low.

On paper, the Indians look far superior to the Beavers. City always rises to the occasion and the game will definitely not be a run-away...

In the other contest, unbeaten

NYU should take the Penn State Lions with about five points to spare...

15 season. The rivalry has been as evenly waged over the years as it has been bitter. The Redmen enjoy a 11 to 10 advantage though the Beavers won the last two. The game last year was a thriller with City's youngsters winning in the last seconds by a 48 to 46 count. Since Joe Lapchick was installed as the St. John's coach the teams have evenly divided six games.

St. John's and NYU (the Violets) meet Manhattan in another intra-city game in the Garden on Saturday) are the popular pre-season favorites for the title, but it will take only one defeat for either of them to upset the balance of power. The Redmen, with intersectional victories over Oklahoma and Tennessee have played impressively in the Garden thus far.

Interest tonight will center upon the defense the Beavers throw up against the mastodon Harry Boykoff, the City's highest scorer thus far with 96 points. No opposing team has been able to hold him but City adherents are hopeful that Nat Holman can devise a defense against his most effective shot, the short "pop" from foul line range. Harry throws this one from over his head.

The Beavers have played spottily thus far, but their last two games, against Mitchel Field and Geneva were impressive sixty point triumphs. It is a matter of record that the Beavers always play their best basketball against their home town opponents. Joe Lapchick is supposed to be particularly apprehensive about Everett Firestone, the sophomore scorer.

NYU STREAK ENDANGERED

In the other game the Violets put their seven game winning streak on the line against a team that has been consistently troublesome to them. The Nittany Lions from Penn State have won two of the last three from the Violets and four out of five through the years. Last year's game played at Penn State was won by the Nittany Lions, 43 to 25. The year before they beat the New Yorkers on the Helbig Gym floor, 47 to 34. One of the few defeats the Violets have suf-

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ICE SKATING

Good Neighbor:

How to Study Idioms Of American Spanish

By Samuel Putnam

One thing that encourages this columnist tremendously is the large number of letters he receives from young men and women all over the country who have taken up the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, and who are setting about in the most energetic and determined fashion to familiarize themselves with the literature and culture of Spanish America and Brazil. This shows that our inter-American cultural relations program is really beginning to take root.

Here, for example, is a letter from a young fellow out in Chicago who is working a 48-hour shift in a defense plant, but who still finds time to acquire a working knowledge of Spanish. Samuel Putnam writes:

"Guide to the Materials for a Study of American Spanish," by M. W. Nichols, Harvard University Press, 1940, \$1.50.
"Pan American Spanish," by Agnes Marie Brady, Appleton-Century, 1941, \$2.35.
"Spanish-American Vocabulary," by Alvaro Curtis Wilgus and Truman J. Keesey, Washington, Educational Research Bureau, 1942.
"Pan-American Spanish Self-Taught," by Francisco Ibarra, Random House, 1941, \$2.50.
"Spanish-English Dictionary for Pan Americans," by J. Gomez, Grosset & Dunlap, 1942. The first work listed, by Dr. Nichols, is more for scholars and special students. The others are for popular use.

Indian Words Of Ecuador

One thing that is badly needed in this field is a good dictionary of South and Central American native Indian terms. The lack of such a work (of a popular nature, not for specialists) is badly felt in reading Jorge Icaza, Gil Gilbert, and other brilliant young writers of present day Ecuador, whose all-important theme is the Indian and his wrongs. These writers naturally use many Indian words that you won't find in the ordinary dictionary. Ecuadorians may be familiar with them, but they are Greek to the average North American browsing in these pastures. Perhaps there is such a work; it may be that I have overlooked it. If so, I should be glad to hear about it.

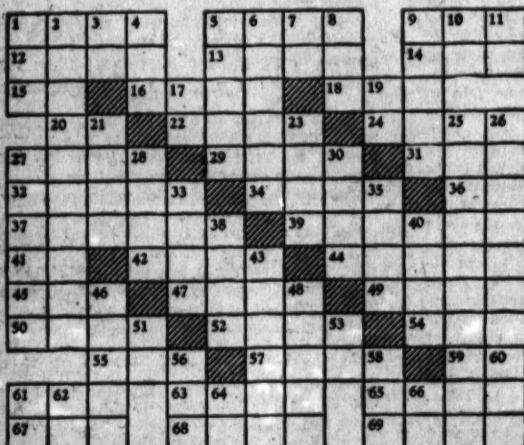
There's more to this Latin American language question than meets the eye at first glance. It really becomes a broad cultural and socio-political issue. But more of that in our next. It's a ticklish question and one likely to kick up something of a row.

Benny Schneider**Signed by Goldwyn**

Samuel Goldwyn has signed Benny Schneider, director of productions for the Theatre Guild and the Artef Theatre, to a long-term contract. Schneider's first assignment will be the Russian film written especially for Goldwyn by Lillian Hellman. He will work individually with a number of young players who are to be in the picture under the direction of Lewis Milestone.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

**HORIZONTAL**

- 1 From a distance
- 5 A natural cavity in earth's surface
- 8 To weep
- 12 Plant with edible root
- 13 Having a wing
- 14 Pedal digit
- 15 Chemical suffix
- 18 A fish
- 25 Hearing organ
- 29 Therefore
- 32 Devoid of life
- 34 Points gun at
- 37 Frees
- 39 Cleatix
- 41 Expletive of digust
- 42 Friendship
- 43 God war
- 46 The Amberry favorite
- 48 The body of Jewish civil law
- 49 Indian mulberry
- 52 Regretted
- 44 A seaport in England
- 45 Animal's hair

- 49 Period of time (pl.)
- 50 A Hebrew name like a lyre
- 52 Food regimen
- 54 Italian for "and"
- 55 Body of water
- 57 Stated
- 59 That thing
- 61 Anger
- 63 To bore
- 65 Is bitter
- 67 To spread for drying
- 68 To throw
- 69 Horse's neck hair
- 70 To elevate
- 71 Midday Indian
- 72 An exact copy of anything (pl.)
- 73 Argent (abbr.)
- 74 Fabulous bird
- 75 Tends to agitate
- 76 A sheep-like ruminant of S. America
- 77 Proceeds, in music
- 78 Before
- 79 Te denude
- 80 Hawaiian bird
- 81 To exist
- 82 Paid notice
- 83 To Yesterday's Puzzle

LAG	G	A	S	P	R	A	G	E
ELA	O	E	L	O	E	R	I	A
EEF	A	L	O	M	E	N	T	E
RATEL	E	L	I	A	M	E	N	T
ION	R	E	N	S	R	A	S	P
TIN	B	E	B	S	K	I	L	L
AN	CAL	P	A	S	O	R	E	
ITALY	F	A	Y	L	E	A		
LOSE	R	A	M	L	A			
AM	I	N	D	I	N	E	S	
WIZ	S	E	R	C	T			
ROLE	S	E	E	T	O			
SOLD	E	R	E	I	N			
ANIMAL	T	Y	A	B	A			
SEAPORT	S	E	E	T	O			
ANIMAL'S	S	E	E	T	O			
HAI	S	E	E	T	O			

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

LADY OLEO ERIA EER ALLOTMENT

RAT ELLIA ERI

ION REN S RAS P

TIN BEB SKILL

AN CAL PAS OR

ITALY FAY LEA

LOSE RAM LA

AM INL DINES

WIZ SECT CITY

ROLE SEE TON END

SOLD ERIE END

ANIMAL'S END

SEAPORT

ANIMAL'S hair

HAI

SEAPORT

ANIMAL'S hair

Editorials

DAILY WORKER and Comment

THE COVER-UP



N.Y. Needs Planning, Too

THE New York City Council and administration ought to get down to some serious planning on a local scale to meet the ever mounting number of emergencies that an average family confronts these days. The regional Manpower Commission Office has released some facts, as a result of a survey, showing that the "insignificant" difficulties in homes are siphoning tremendous energy from the assembly line.

The commission's survey in the New York area disclosed that six out of every 100 workers in important war plants are absent from work daily. Illness is the chief cause. Absenteeism among women is higher. Other chief causes for absence are caring for children, cashing a salary check and inability to shop at night. What is behind those "little" troubles that cause such great loss to the war effort?

Homes are getting colder—in some cases for lack of fuel oil, but in most cases, because unscrupulous landlords take advantage of the situation on false grounds, to profit from it. At many plants hygienic and sanitary requirements are flagrantly neglected with the employer hiding behind the "war effort." Factory canteens in many cases are scandalous.

Absence of price control and all-round rationing is making shopping a special experience. It takes a good part of a day to find the stores that have what you want and at prices closer to a worker's pocketbook. At night the war worker, tired after 10

hours, finds the stores closed or their shelves empty. Even the simple necessity of cashing a pay-check requires a day off because of the banking hours.

The absence of nurseries makes very uncertain the makeshift arrangement for care of children that even the more fortunate working mother is able to make.

Transportation, too, with few exceptions, is on a day basis. Workers whose shift ends after midnight often stand for an hour in extreme cold until they are able to shoe-horn their way into a bus.

Those are some causes behind much dissatisfaction in the homes these days, and they point to one of the biggest leaks in our anti-Axis energy. They are enough reason for some serious concern at City Hall. Yes, it is true that much of the difficulty here is a reflection of national planlessness. But that does not absolve authorities of this great metropolis from local planning to hold down difficulties to a minimum.

We need authority right here in New York to see that such requirements as fuel oil, food, transportation, nurseries, factory canteens, heat, hot water and bank hours should be guaranteed to all to a maximum possibility, especially to those in war factories. Competitive jockeying between city departments, as already evident on oil, must stop.

This is a practical task that stands above all political group interests. The people of New York look to City Hall to institute planning and order, and do it NOW.

The Times and Ehrenburg

WE JUST wonder what Ilya Ehrenburg, with his sharp and honest pen, would have to say about the way the New York Times editorialized yesterday on his article in last Sunday's Times magazine?

The Soviet writer had written a powerful piece about the new Soviet man, product of the new socialist society, and the superb way he has fought the barbaric invader.

That was last Sunday. After two days of heavy thought, the Times finally found some angle to take the edge off the influence Ehrenburg's article will have.

The Times discovers that the Russian people have been fighting for their culture, their soil, for their loved ones, for their sacred dead.

But since the Times is committed to the bogeyman that Communists simply can't be like that, it tries to make it appear that Ehrenburg's emphasis on national feeling is somehow in contradiction to the ideals of Communism.

To do this it ignores a key sentence in Ehrenburg's article: "Can one love mankind without loving one's own country?"

And it even goes further to insert a parenthetical remark, allegedly showing that Communism is built on anti-national feelings, as though this remark actually belonged to Ehrenburg. Of course, it was the Times' parenthesis. Not to make that clear absolutely distorts Ehrenburg's meaning.

Why all this chicanery? And why the desperate effort to befuddle the very clear stand of American Communists on all this?

The truth is that American Communists,

like the most devoted and advanced elements of the working class in every country, love their own land and their historical soil. They fight for their loved ones. They want to avenge their sacred dead in this patriotic war of survival against the Axis.

And there is nothing incompatible between this genuine love of one's own homeland and the high ideals of international brotherhood on which Socialism is based.

The Times builds a strawman conception of Communists, as though it feared their influence and deeds.

Then it goes to the wildest lengths to create unfavorable contrasts between American Communists, the Soviet leaders, the Soviet people.

It even goes to the length of wrenching and distorting a splendid article by a Soviet writer which appeared in its own magazine pages.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1943

The POLITICAL SCENE

Miss Thompson, Abe Lincoln

By Milton Howard

AS THE military power of the Axis begins to pass its peak, and its downfall begins to appear more clearly, the whole problem of the future of small nations comes to the fore.

Miss Dorothy Thompson very properly addresses herself to the issue. But it seems to me that her conclusions are unclear, and harmful to the speediest victory.

Miss Thompson believes:

"An immediate cause of this war lies in the achievement of one of the more idealistic aims of the last one; the right of small nations to self-determination and independence. . . . But these independencies were part of no power structure; each depended for its defense upon a League of Nations without force. . . . Their weakness constituted a temptation to aggression and Nazi Germany was open to temptation. . . . If empires are to be dissolved, what is to take their place as a unifying principle?"

There are a number of fallacies here quite apparent to the naked eye.

Miss Thompson says the war began because the Nazis were tempted by the existence of smaller nations.

But this is not at all why the war began. It began because Hitler Germany and its allies deliberately set out to conquer the entire world, with the gobbling up of the smaller nations as the appetizer.

The smaller nations did not fall prey to Hitler because they happened to be around in a helpless state, but because the smaller nations were quite delinquent in handing over to Nazi Germany the Munich policy of Neville Chamberlain.

There was absolutely nothing inevitable about the conquest of the smaller nations by Hitler; it could have been easily prevented by a system of collective guarantee of their integrity. And, it is important to note, such a system of collective guarantees for smaller nations which could have prevented the war, and which will have to be established after this one, does not contradict their self determination but protects it.

The smaller nations did not fall because they were small, but because they were betrayed by a specific policy which could have been dropped for an alternative policy. Hitler succeeded in conquering

Europe because of a reactionary political decision, not because of an inherent fallacy in the existence of small, independent nations.

And this reactionary decision, which turned out to be a suicidal decision for France, which shared in it as a larger power, was made because the larger powers did not at first grasp the world-embracing character of the Fascist aggression. They thought, mistakenly, that Hitler would be content with Europe and the USSR.

Miss Thompson cannot justifiably argue against the national aspirations of our smaller allies in Europe and of our colonial allies elsewhere because we happened to fall to protect their independence. Her argument merely proves that this time we had better learn the lesson that Municipal appeasement doesn't pay, and that the fate of the larger powers depends on how staunchly they unite to defend the smaller ones.

We do not have to abolish small independent nations to preserve peace in the post-war world; we merely have to decide to protect, and not betray, their independence.

MISS THOMPSON cannot see, she says, what can take the place of "empire" as a "unifying principle." To buttress her argument, Miss Thompson uses Abraham Lincoln. She writes:

"The bloodiest war ever fought on this continent was fought against the principle of self-determination when that principle was invoked by the South. Lincoln, the idol of liberals, opposed it with the principle of union, believing that there would be more freedom from want and fear if this country remained one empire with equality between the states than if they were broken up into many independencies."

Now, this is an extraordinary misreading of our history and of Abraham Lincoln's role in it.

Because the South "invoked the principle of self-determination," Miss Thompson believes that the slavery was really fighting for self-determination. But the uprising of the slaves meant nothing at all if it did not mean an effort to dominate the political future of the United States. Secession was not merely secession; it was an aggressive extension into military action of the political dom-

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